THE COURTS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH FORGERIES.

Effort to Procure the Release of McDonnell-He Is Brought Before the United States Court on a Writ of Habeas Corpus-The Warrant and Commitment Declared Insufficient to Hold Him-Further Hearing in the Case To-Day.

MAUD MERRILL'S MURDER.

The Application for a Commission to Inquire as to Whether Bleakley is the Victim of Hereditary Insanity-Argument in the Case-Decision To Be Given This Morning.

EUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Important Decision as to Pilotage-A Hint to Champagne Consumers - Decisions.

Application was made yesterday before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. for a commission to take testimony in Ireland as to the anity of the father and a sister of Robert Bleakley, indicted for the murder last November of his niece, Maud Merrill, in a house of ill-fame in Neilson place. Judge Brady promised to give this morning

his decision in the case.

Two important decisions, as will be seen by the reports eisewhere, were yesterday rendered in the Court of Common Pleas. One of special interest to pilots, ship owners and commanders and the other to patrons of champagne.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, declaring null and void a lease for premises used for lottery purposes: Owners of buildings where "Exchange ces" flourish had better take warning.

Hudson S. Rideout and others were owners of the schooner Abbie S. Oakes, of Bangor. They ibelied the steamboat City of Hartford and the steamtug Unit to recover \$8,000 damages sustained by the schooner by being run into by the City of ordered a decree in the Court below against the city of Hartford only. The case next came before Judge Woodruff on appeal in the Circuit Court, and yesterday Judge Woodruff decided that both vessels were to blame, and ordered a decree against both, dividing the damages equally. The tug is not worth half the amount of the damages, and Judge Woodruff will hear an argument, at an early day, as to whether the city of Hartford can be assessed for the amount which the unit will not be able to pay.

In the matter of Edward Hagan, bankrupt, Judge Blatchford decided yesterday that, in a case where a surplus exists after the settlement of a bankrupt's estate, the surplus is to be applied, in so far as it can be made available, to pay interest on creditors' claims from the time of filing bankrupt's petition to the date of settlement.

Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, George McDonnell, who has been charged with complicity in the great on the Bank of England, brought up on a writ of habeas corpus with a view to his discharge from custody, on the ground that the warrant issued for his arrest by Commissioner Cutman and the prisoner's subsequent commitment were insufficient and illegal. After a traverse to the return and special demurrer had been put in by counsel for the accused, the case was adourned till this morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FRAUDS.

Motion to Discharge McDonnell on a Writ of Habeas Corpus-Alleged Insufdelency of the Warrant and Commitment-A Special Demurrer-The Case To Be Continued This Morning.

In the United States Circuit Court, George McDonnell, alias McDonald, who is charged in conjunction with Noyes, Bidwell and others with having perpetrated immense frauds on the Bank of England, was yesterday brought before Judge by his Honor on Thursday. This writ was sued out by counsel for the prisoner, who allege that the warrant issued by Commissioner Gutman for the arrest of McDonnell, and his subsequent commit-ment, were illegal, and that, therefore, he ought to be discharged from the custody of the Marshal.

M'DONNELL WAS BROUGHT into the court room at ten o'clock by Deputy Marshals Purvis and Croly. He wore an air of the most perfect unconcern, and seemed as jolly and jaunty as if he were going to a pleasure party Charles W. Brooke, and the British government who have made a demand for the extradition of McDonnell, had for their counsel Mr. C. M. Da

Among the spectators were Mr. Henry Webb, SERGEANT OF THE DETECTIVE POLICE, SCOTLAND YARD, LONDON.

He recently came over with a young woman, Frances Gray, who has identified McDonnell as a person with whom she had been acquainted in London. Mr. Webb has been many years connected with the police of the English metropolis. Doubtless he is well known as one of those "Bow street officers" who have made themselves so celebrated for the cleverness with which they have often captured runaway thieves and other fugitives from justice in all parts of the Continent of Europe THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Brooke said that, in his judgment, the return to the writ was not sufficient. Would he de tay the Court by traversing the return ?

the return if he pleased, or he could traverse it, Counsel must adopt his own course in bringing up the issues, as the Court would not undertake te

advise him. Prisoner's counsel then read the return to the writ, as follows:—"In obedience to the written writ I do hereby produce George McDonneil, with the warrant for his arrest and commitment of United States Commissioner Joseph Gutman, Jr., which said warrant and commitment are the causes

Mr. Da Costa centended for the sumciency of the return.

Counsel then read a traverse to the return. The following are the substantial points:-

THE TRAVERSE. That the warrant contains no description of any specific offence charged to have been committed by the relator and embraced in the treaty of exradition between Great Britain and the United States. That the warrant is not issued in accordance with the provisions of the laws in that be half, and is not based upon any sufficient, proper and legally founded complaint as by such laws required. That the commitment is insufficient and nformal, and that the proceedings herein had upon such warrant and commitment are not in accordance with the requirements of the act of Con gress providing for such proceedings under the treaty of extradition herein referred to. Mr. Da Costs said he would like to know if that was a traverse. Juage Woodruff—It appears to me to be difficult to say what it is

y what it is.
Da Costa—Perhaps I may say it is a "what is

Mr. Brooke submitted that he had raised, by this proceeding, a question of fact and a question of law. The warrant and the commitment were informal. Questions of fact and of law were embraced in the traverse, and he contended that the traverse was sufficient.

Mr. Da Costa observed that the traverse, in its present shape, left it difficult for him to determine whether he was to address himself to the Court on matter of law.

shape, left it difficult for him to determine he was to address himself to the Court on of law or a matter of fact. Mr. Brooke

cise as the law of the Court and its practice required.

Mr. Brooke contended that the traverse was pre-

oured.

Mr. Brooke contended that the traverse was precise and specific enough; that it conformed to all the requirements of the law, and with the view of sustaining his position cited the case of Francois Farez, reported in 7th Blatchford, U. S. C. R., page 83.

Mr. Da Costa repiled to this by observing that the case of Farez did not apply to the case now before the Court.

Judge Woodruff said he believed the view advanced by Mr. Da Costa was correct as to the want of sufficient precision in the traverse, and, acting on this belief, requested Mr. Brooke to plead somewhat mere specifically in the traverse.

Mr. Brooke at once complied, putting in a special demurrer, which was substantially the same as the traverse, with the exception of an averment as follows:—'The magistrate had no jurisdiction to issue a warrant, because no sufficient complaint had been presented to him at the time the warrant was issued.''

Prosecuting counsel said the traverse stated that

follows:—The magistrate had no jurisation to issue a warrant, because no sufficient compilaint had been presented to him at the time the warrant was issued."

Prosecuting counsel said the traverse stated that the return to the writ was insufficient; that the warrant and commitment were each of them insufficient in law to restrain the relator of his liberty, and that the magistrate had no authority to issue the warrant on an insufficient compilaint made before him at the time of issuing the cemplaint. On behalf of the prosecuting government making the compilaint he asked a postponement of the case in order to determine what they should do in view of the traverse. The writ of habeas corpus was granted by His Honor on Wednesday last, April 2, and it was made returnable on the 7th. It was always the custom, in cases of this description, to make them returnable at a time sufficiently long ahead to give notice to the other side, and, no doubt, that was His Honor's intention when he made the writ returnable on the 7th. The Marshal specified that the writ was served on him on the 4th day of April at half-pust twelve o'clock, and the Commissioner certified that the writ of certiorart was served on him on Saturday, April 5, 1873. The notice given to his (Mr. Da Costa's) firm by the other side yas served on them at their office on Saturday, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. In view of these considerations he asked that this matter be deferred to some future day, when they would have an opportunity of deciding what course they would pursue.

Judge Woodruff—Mr. Da Costa, for whom do you appear in this proceeding?

Mr. Marbury, associate counsel for the British government, observed that in the course of the discussion His Honor's attention had been called to some provisions of this extradition treaty and to the laws for carrying it into effect. His Honor would have to give the subject an attentive consideration, and lay down some certain rule of practice, such as the matter brought before the notice of the Court

to say what that rule should be. He rose mesely for the purpose of saying that the subject was one to which he desired to ask His Honor's particular attention.

Prisoner's counsel, in reply, said that if this was a case in which there had been a full and entire consideration of the matter involved he would accord to him the delay he required. But His Honor would observe that the questions raised on the traverse and on the special demurrer were questions that entitled the relator to a speedy hearing. The objection he had to urge was that the whole proceeding was irregular and not according to law, and that the complaint was not a sufficient complaint on which to justify the issuing of a warrant for the apprehension of the accused. That was a question that went to the legality of the arrest. The allegation is that the warrant is informal and insufficient in law and does not describe any offence under this treaty of extradition. As to the question of delay spoken of by counsel on the other side, he had to say that all the matters suggested here were suggested two weeks ago on a motion made before the Commissioner to discharge the relator, so that counsel on the other side had ample notice of the questions they would have to meet on the hearing of this return. The relator was entitled to have those matters passed on how. It was not an application relating to matters of evidence, for even if there was the most overwhelming and conclusive evidence of the guilt of the defendant no jurisdiction attached to the Commissioner to issue this warrant, and it was therefore proper that the legality of the original proceedings should be speedily inquired into.

After some brief conversation between counsel on both sides,

Ludge Woodruff said that as the matter was an important one he would adjourn the case until tomorrow (this day), at ten o'clock.

Counsel for the presecution said they could not hold two inquiries together—one in the United States Circuit Court and the other before a Commissioner—and that it would, therefore,

THE MURDER OF MAUD MERRILL.

Bleakley, the Alleged Murderer, Said to Victim of Hereditary Insanity-The Application for a Commission to Inquire Into the Facts—Judge Brady to Give His Decision This Morning.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, Mr. William F. Howe, counsel for Robert P. Bleakley, who shot, in November last in a house of illrepute, in Nellson place, his niece Mary Ann Foley, alias Maud Merrill, submitted tion for a commission to issue to Ireland to procure evidence bearing upon the question of the sanity of Bleakley, and alleged to be very materia and important in his trial. The first of these affidavits was from John Frost. In affidavit Mr. Frost alleges that he has known Bleakley intimately for the past seven years; that Bleakley has repeatedly stated that his father died a lunatic in a lunatic asylum in Ireland; that a sister of his, confined in the same institution for lunacy, committed suicide while there; and further, that during all the period of his acquaintance with the prisoner he has re garded him as of unsound mind. Mr. W. B. Marsh, whose acquaintance with Bleakley extends through a period of twelve years, sets forth precisely the same facts and a similar conclusion as to the insanity of Bleakley. Last in the list was the affidavit of Bleakley himself. In his affidavit Bleakley asserts that his father, Robert Bleakley, died a lunatic twenty-eight years ago in a lunatic asylum known as the South Infirmary, in Cork, Ireland; that his sister, Mrs. Charlotte B. Smith, in 1872, while confined in the and that David Douglass, a schoolmaster, living in Cork: Rev. David Robert Bleakley, an uncle, liv-

same institution as a lunatic, committed suicide; and that David Douglass, a schoolmaster, living in Cork: Rev. David Robert Bleakley. an uncle, living in Glasson, Athlone, Ireland; Alexander D. Corrach, a shipping merchant in Cork, and Richard Smith, the husband of his deceased sister, are all knowing to these facts and are material witnesses in his case.

Upon the above addavits Mr. Howe strenuously urged the necessity of a commission to examine the parties referred to. He pictured Bleakley as a poor man, without money and without friends, but, notwithstanding the latter's still continued protestations that he was perfectly sane, he, as his counsel, felt it incumbent on himself to omit no possible effort or clasnee to prove his irresponsibility for the terrible crime charged against him. He urged that the granting of such commissions was not unusual in the case of indicted murderers.

Judge Brady—Such a commission was refused in the case of King.

Mr. Howe—But it was granted in Stokes' case.

Judge Brady—That was not to prove insanity. It cannot see the possible significance of the proof sought to be obtained. The question is whether Bleakley is insane, and not whether his father or any other of his relatives were insane. He is to be judged solely by his own conduct.

Mr. Howe insisted that the strongest feature in the case, and one that would have the most weight with the jury, would be to show a hereditary tain of insanity. He could hardly believe that the District Attorney would oppose the application. His efforts to bring violators of the law to punishment had been unremitting, and met with general and most deserved approbation; but there were other persons he could try till returns could be received from this commission. He had several other homicide cases, any one of which he was willing to have tried at once. He made the present application with the most conscientious sincerity and simply as an act of justice.

Mr. Howe said he had been use His Honor well knew, incessantly occupied for several weeks in

notes," he would be subjected from the subject of insants, a siderable reflection to the subject of insants, a man might be sane, though all his ancestors were insant, and a man might be insane, though all his

ancestors were sane. He said ne would take the

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-TRIAL TERM. Suit Against the City by Painters.

Before Judge Davis. •
A suit by Nicholas W. Power, as assignee of thirty-seven men employed as painters in the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, of the Department of Bureau of Lamps and Gas, of the Department of Public Works, to recover \$75 claimed to be due to each from the city, was tried yesterday in this Court. Nineteen of the painters testified to having performed the work for which payment was claimed. Mr. Dean, for the city, moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the grounds, first, that it was not shown that there was any appropriation applicable to the payment of the claim; second, that no authority was shown for the employment of these persons. The motion was denied, and then Mr. Storrs was put upon the stand and testified that the appropriation of \$439,000 for 1s1 for lamps and gas was exhausted in September of that year. Mr. Tweed was the Commissioner, and Mr. Storrs had heard that a large amount of the appropriation had been illegally and fraudulently expended, though he had no knowledge upon the subject.

The motion to dismiss was then renewed, and after argument in opposition by Mr. S. G. Courtney, counsel for the plaintiff, the Court reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMPERS. Decisions.

By Judge Fancher. In the matter of the application of the Commis-sioners of Central Park relative to opening of cer-tain new avenues.—Reference granted to take

Ross, Jr., vs. Schulhoff.—(See mem.) In the matter of Carlisle Norwood, receiver.— (See mem.)
Chisholm vs. Farrell and others.—Report con-

Chisholm vs. Farrell and others.—Report con-firmed and order granted.

Fogarty vs. Fogarty.—Reference ordered.
In the Matter of Campbell.—(See mem.)
The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company vs.
Baglan.—Judgment granted.
Merrill vs. Merrill.—Report confirmed and judgment of limited divorce granted, with costs.

Mundorff vs. Mundorff.—kelerence ordered to take account.

landorn vs. Mandorn.—scierence ordered to take account.

In the Matter of the Receivership of E. H. Newell, Receiver.—Petition granted and receiver allowed to bring action.

Jenkins vs. Jenkins.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted, with costs.

In the matter of Burnham, &c.—Prayer of petition granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

Schackeiford vs. France.—Order of reference. May vs. Schwier.—Same. Zabriske vs. Egan.—On trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER. A Charge of Assault and Robbery.

Before Judge Brady.

John Smith and John Tully, both young men, were placed at the bar yesterday, under an indictment for robbery committed on Mr. Barnes. The evidence of the complainant, Mr. Barnes, was to the effect that he was followed from a lager beer saloon in Division street to his own residence. No. 4 Wooster street, by the two prisoners; that Smith

4 Wooster street, by the two prisoners; that Smith attacked him, knocked him down and held him while Tully took \$56 out of his pantaloons pocket. The dispute first occurred in Northoffs saloon. Smith then said, "But for your Dutch friend, Pd kill you." Several persons in the lager beer saloon confirmed the statement.

The prisoner, Smith, said, upon being placed on the stand, that he was drinking in the saloon with Barnes; that the dispute arose because of the latter calling him the father of a thief; Smith said he would not allow him to say that if he was sober; Barnes was drunk; the witness went home after these words, and as he was passing by Barnes' house he was attacked by him, thrown down and hit under the chin; he may have "hit back," but Barnes struck the first blow; witness had been drinking, but was not drunk; Tully was about ten feet away when witness was knocked down, but came up and tried to pull Barnes away from him.

down, but came up and tried to pull Barnes away from him.

John Tully also took the stand and told a story similar to that of his fellow prisoners.

A young brother of Smith's was examined, and gave a statement differing only from that of the other two witnesses in that he said his brother was knocked down twice and was bit on the chin the second time he fell.

Maggie Carrell, who saw the occurrence from a second story window, gave testimony corroborating the two prisoners.

Catherine Carroll testified to seeing Barnes drunk the day of the occurrence, and that he was subsequently intoxicated. This witness also gave evidence on the trial of the prisoner, Smith, for the murder of Augustus Brown, which occurred last Winter, and which he was charged with having cemmitted in connection with a brother of the prisoner, Tully.

The jury brought in a verdict of assault and battery, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence until Thursday.

A Hotel Thief.

Dominick Killoran was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen an overcoat from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He offered a plea of guilty of petit larceny, which was accepted, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the true value of the coat.

Judge Brady sent him to the Penitentiary for six
months. This is the boy who was tried a few weeks Park Bank to commit a robbery on the bank.

Asking for Stay of Proceedings.

few days since three women entered a Broadway store, and one of them, as charged, stole a shawl. One of the women, Elizabeth Ormsby, was convicted before Judge Sutherland and sentenced for four years to State Prison. Application was made in this Court by ex-Mayor Hall for a stay of proceedings and writ of certiorari. The ex-Mayor made one of his old-fashioned arguments, running over with law and humor. After an opposing argument by Assistant District Attorney Rollins the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM. Important Pilot Decision.

Before Judges C. F. Daly, Robinson, Larremore The steamer St. Louis, running between New York and New Orleans, was spoken off Sandy Hook when coming into this port by John W Morray a pilot licensed under the State law The vessel refused to take him on board, and he brought suit before Judge Quinn in the Pirst District Court to recover his pilot-age fees. Mr. John E. Parsons, for the defendants, argued that the St. Louis was "a coastwise steam vessel" within the meaning of the act of Congress of 1871, providing that "all vessels propelled in whole or in part by stears, when navigated within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be subject to the rules and regulations established by the United States for the government of steam vessels, and that every coastwise sea-going steam vessel subject to such rules and regulations, and to the navigation laws of the United States, not sailing under register, shall, when under way, except upon the high seas, be under the control and direction of pilots licensed by the United States inspectors of Steambeats," and therefore was not required to take a pilot under the State States inspectors of Steambeats," and therefore was not required to take a pilot under the State law. The United States statute provides that in the case of the vessels indicated no charges by State or municipal action shall be levied, but it expressly excepts "coastwise steam vessels" from the operation of this saving clause. Judge Quinn gave judgment for the plaintiff, and defendants appealed to this Court, where the judgment was yesterday affirmed. Chief Justice Daly, in rendering the decision, says that where this statute refers to a "coastwise sea-going steam vessel not salling under register" it must mean one that is enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, and a vessel sailing from one part of the coast of the United States to another, or which is employed in the whale or coast fisheries, and does not refer to a registered vessel, that may trade or sail to any port of the world, as it was expressly declared "not sailing under register." That the State pilot law of 1807 in no way condicts with the provision of the United States act, the obligation of taking a pilot licensed by the State Board being only imposed upon masters of foreign vessels, vessels coming from a foreign port and vessels sailing under register. A coastwise vessel is one sailing by the way of or along the coast. In a certain sense the St. Louis was a vessel of this description, but was not necessarily limited to running by way of or to and from port upon our coast. She was a registered vessel, and, being so, was privileged to go to or stop at foreign ports, and on the voyage in qu regulations established by the United States for the government of steam vessels, and that every

Decisions.

John W. Murray vs. John H. Chark and Samuel H. Seaman.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.
Edward Bradley vs. M. H. Dodge.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Loew.
Thomas Campbell vs. Henry Kearney et al.—Judgment of the Court below should be affirmed. Opinion by Judge Leew.
Andrew Lube vs. Philip Hake.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.
Isaac Edelworth vs. Alex. McGarran.—Judgment reverse. Opinion by Judge Loew.
William McCarthy vs. John Morris.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Loew.
Herman Ludwig vs. Henry N. Minot, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Eoblason.

Edward Mulligan and others vs. William Bowen.—Judgment amrmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

John McManus vs. Michael Donahoe.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Michael Curley vs. Theo. E. Tominson.—Judgment reversed. Opinion hy Chief Justice Daly.

John Stewart vs. Louis Berge.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Myer Steinberger and others vs. Owen McGovern.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Larremore. Concurring opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Horace N. Tenny vs. Joseph Fielsable.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Albert Schindler vs. George Ewell and others.—Application to go to Court of Appeals denied. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Before Judge C. F. Daly. Renauld vs. Davis. - This suit was commenced by Renauld, François & Co., of this city, who are the sole agents in this country for the importation and

sole agents in this country for the importation and sale of the sparkling champagne so well known to levers of good wine, as Piper-Heidsick, against one Barron Davis as defendant, for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual injunction restraining the deiendant from seiling spurious wine with a counterfeited label, or trade mark intended to represent the label or trade mark upon the genuine Piper-Heidsick.

The defendant interposed a demurrer to the complaint on the ground that the plaintiffs had not complied with the United States law as to trade marks. This demurrer was overruled, with leave to answer on payment of costs. The time to answer having expired judgment was yesterday entered for the plaintiffs for the costs, and perpetually enjoining the defendant from keeping or selling any wine with the counterfeited label. The plaintiffs brought this action as a test case, and will now proceed vigorously against persons selling wine with counterfeited labels, as well as against any persons found printing or using counterfeited labels.

Martin & Smith for plaintiffs and A. B. Chalmers for defendant.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Grand Larceny. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, pefore Justice Cox, Thomas J. Reid, a carman, was charged by his employer, Daniel Marcus, of 2:2
West Eighteenth street, with stealing a quantity
of linen valued at \$67. He was committed in default of \$1,600 bail to answer.

Highway Robbery.

A young man, named Michael Carmon, was arraigned before Justice Cox for highway robbery. When the case came up for examination the complainant was not present. The prisoner was, how plainant was not present. The prisoner was, how-ever, identified as being concerned in the robbery of a chain from the person of Mrs. Lydia Doty, of the St. James Hotel, last week, at which time he escaped, his accomplice being arrested. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. John Carey, of 446 West Twenty-sixth street, was charged with knocking down and robbing John J. White, of 412 West Twnety-flith street, while ou Eighth avenue. He was remanded for further ex-amination.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

On Thursday night last a freight car of the Harlem Railroad was broken open by thieves at 100th street, and robbed of two trunks and a roll of belonged to Mr. Robert Knowlton, of 239 East 110th street, who has come to this city from the country to live, and whose entire moveable property was in the car that was robbed. The matter was placed in the hands of detective Hughes of the Twenty-third precinct, who succeeded on Saturday in arresting Edward Ford, a drover residing in Ninety-seventh street. He denied having anything whatever to do with the robbery. The evidence produced was, however, so strong against him that Justice Coulter committed him for examination. Close to where Ford resided, in Ninety-seventh street, the police found one of the trunks in a yacant shanty, and it is supposed to have been placed there by him. There are others who are suspected of having been implicated with Ford, and they will probably be brought into court to-day.

Albert Friedel, a German, who resides in Fifty-third street, near Sixth avenue, got on a spree on Sunday night, and amused himself by firing a revolver several times into the air. Justice Coulter fined him \$10, and put him under bonds of \$500 to keep the peace for six months. street, who has come to this city from the country

THE POLICE COURTS FOR THE PAST QUARTER. Tabular Statement of the Cases Disposed Of for the Quarter Ending March 31.

The following is a correct table of the business done in the five different Police Courts of the city during the past three months. It shows the numher of cases and the disposition made of them. The number disposed of in Special Sessions is espe-cially noticeable, considering that the Court sits but three times a week, and then for but a two hours' session:—

Floiny Gazes Minlemenors
Sent to Second District Police Court—Justices Ledwith and Cox. 240 332
Third District Police Court—Usstices Shandley and Scott. 165 330
Fourth District Police Court—Justices Mixby and Coulter. 67 111
Firth District Police Court—Justice McQuade. 23
Totals Totals..... Convictions..... Acquittais. Discharged by reason of non-attendance of witnesses. Sent to General Sessions.

Total number of cases..... COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPERME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Fancher.—Nos. 993, 483, 339, 913½, 781, 909, 913, 795, 8794, 465, 947, 1915, 417, 305, 321, 371½, 387½, 875, 923, 979. Part 2—Held by Judge Davis.—Nos. 240, 992½, 2223, 2220, 2227, 696, 886, 572½, 14, 442, 1304, 2140, 2182, 23365½, 300, 380, 468½, 852, 854, 114. SUPERME COURT—CHAMBRES—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. J7, 18, 19, 23, 26, 36, 47, 74, 83, 84, 87, 90, 107, 108, 114, 120, 121, 127, 129, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154. Call 155. Special Term adjourned until Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1937, 2411, 2039, 1287, 1895, 2087, 2061, 2063, 2096, 2009, 2109, 2111, 2115, 2117, 2121. Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis—Nos. 726, 2478, 1256, 1344, 1386, 1112, 2420, 1518, 1614, 1400, 390, 1680, 1358, 1578, 782.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-Part 1-Held by Indge

1578, 782.

COURT OF COMMON PLRS—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 3103, 1134, 1976, 487, 1551, 885, 2976, 571, 1930, 1528, 612, 613, 3193, 3194, 1494. Part 2—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 4759, 3276, 1983, 1564, 2044, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2050.

COURT OF COMMON PLRAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 49, 50.

Marine COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 49, 50. MARINS CORE-IRIA 1888-1216 1-1816 09 Judge Curtis.—Nos. 1750, 115, 1663, 1664, 1570, 1656, 1266, 1315, 1689, 1746, 1522, 1608, 1797, 1801, 1803, 1779. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 1615, 1805, 1811, 1821, 1825, 1822, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1828, 1824, 1844, 1842, 1843, 1844. Part 3—Held by Judge Howland.—Nos. 2316, 2310, 1256, 2311, 2313, 2318, 2319, 2320, 1649, 2321, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1840.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

COURT OF OYERS AND TERMINER. Trial of John Van Syckle for the Alleged

Before Judge Tappen and Associate Justices.

John Van Syckle, a coarse looking man about fifty years of age, was placed on trial yesterday morning on the charge of having, on the 10th of October last, poisoned his wife, Catherine Van Syckle, to death at their residence, corner of Henry street and Love lane. The prisoner is a butcher and had been long on rather unpleasant terms with his wife. It is said, in fact, that Mrs. Van Syckie, a short time before her death, intended to institute proceedings for a divorce. Van Syckle himself was poor, but his wife was pos-sessed of some means, being the owner of the house they lived in and of several other houses in sessed of some merans, being the owner of the house they lived in and of several other houses in Brooklyn. On the day in question Mrs. Van Syckle and her daughter had been to New York, and on their return the former drank a part of a cup of tea, and was immediately prostrated, with all the symptoms of poison, and died that wight. The analysis of the contents of the stomach and of the balance of the tea reyealed arsenic. Van Syckle and the servant. Johanna O'Leary, were subsequently arrested, and the former was inducted for murder in the first degree.

The case excites but little interest and the count room was not crowded yesterday as it usually is on the occasion of a murder trial. District Attorney Britten appeared for the people and Mr. Charles Spencer for the defence. A jury was easily obtained and Mr. Britten briedly opened the case for the prosecution.

The first witness, Dr. J. H. Colten, who attended Mrs. Van Syckle on October 10. said he found her vemitting and purging; his suspicions were aroused in connection with poisoning previous to arrival at the house. Counsellor Spencer objected to the reception of these suspicions as evidence and the testimony was stricken out. The witness then went on to State that he and Dr. Crane came to the conclusion that Mrs. Van Syckle might have been paisoned, but as the symptoms were se nega-

Fredrick W. Peck and others vs. Michael Allison.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

John M. Robertson vs. Lewis H. Gaus.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Milliam Hearne and others vs. Mary Livingaion.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Edward Mulligan and others vs. William Bowen.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

John McManus vs. Michael Donahoe.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

John McManus vs. Michael Donahoe.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

John Stewart vs. Louis Berge.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

John Stewart vs. Louis Berge.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

More Steinberger and others vs. Owen McGovern.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Court of Court of Appeals denied. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Court of Literat to Lovers of Good Champagne.

Before Judge C. F. Daly.

chemistry to aid him in his business as druggist; in the present case he used Marsh's test to detect poison.

Counsellor Spencer objected to all questions tending to disclose the result of the analysis. He argued that other people besides the prisoner had access to this cup of tea.

Judge Tappen sustained the objection, so far as it related to this witness' testimony.

Professor Eaton who made the analysis of the deceased woman's stomach, gave the result of the analysis, showing the presence of arsenical poison in the stomach.

Mary Elien Van Syckle, aged about twenty-two years, a daughter of the prisoner, was next called to the stand, and her testimony, as taken at the liquest, was read by the District Attorney to the lury. Miss Van Syckle was stirred in deep mourning, and her face was concealed by a veil. She was considerably affected. It appeared from her testimony that the wished her mother was dead, and that her mother often did not eat meat he had sent to the house, saying she did not like it. On one occasion they are some pork and were sickened by it. On the day preceding her death Mrs. Van Syckle, who appeared perfectly well, went to New York with Mary, and on their return Mrs. Van Syckle took haif a cup of tea which was brought by the servant, Johanna O'Leary; she was immediately made violently ill and died that night; during the night the witness asked her father to go for another doctor, but Van Syckle would not, and said, "Never mind, wait till morning;" witness heard her mother say to the doctor that Van Syckle was a bad man, and ask him if he did not think he (Van Syckle was placed in a cupboard and remained there until Dr. Crane got it. The witness affirmed the testimony.

Professor Eaton was recalled and gave the result of the analysis of the tea, showing that he found arsenical poison in it. Counsellor Spencer objected to this testimony.

to this testimony.

The Court adjourned until this morning at ten

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. An Effort for the Release of Lucette Before Judge Tappen.

Counsellor McClelland yesterday afternoon made application for a writ of habeas corpus for the re-lease of the woman Lucette Myers, alias Armstrong, the detained witness in the Goodrich case. The application for the writ was based on the fol-lowing petition:—

strong, the detained witness in the Goodrich case. The application for the writ was based on the following petition:—

To ma Horomans Oxe or the Justices of the King was passing the past year preached the presented of the following is lilegally restrained of the third without dot in the city of Brooklya, and that she is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any court of the United States of Calletian of the Calletian of t

charge of libel, was again in session vesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. The proceedings were resumed at ten o'clock. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, the prosecutors of Mr. English, were represented by Mr. Sewell.

THE TESTIMONY. The first witness examined was Mr. James W.

McCollough, a provision broker, who testified that he knew Mr. English; had no business relations with him, and never joined him in an attack upon the Mutual Company; he investigated the affairs of the company with Mr. Hand, by the authority of the Legislature; ascertained from a record of the books that Mr. Winston's son, former cashier of the company, had taken a policy upon his life for the sum of \$2,500; testimony taken at the examination before Mr. Miller had been copyrighted by them, and its publication suppressed, so far as he knows; if was surrendered on October 2, 1862; in September of the same year the son took out

knows; if was surrendered on October 2, 1862; in September of the same year the son took out another policy for \$4,000; it was surrendered in February, 1864; on the 2d of February ne took out another policy for \$6,500, which was forfeited for non-payment of dues; he died in 1866; after his death the policy was restored and a new one issued for \$12,000 to Frederick S. and Gustavus Winston, father and brother of deceased, as trustees of the children; Alexander W. Bradford, lawyer, was trustee of the company; he obtained a policy in the year 1846 for the benefit of his wife; in June, 1867, she was paid \$3,000 for the surrender of the policy, which was in violation of the law; the value of it was \$2,572.36; it was restored in September, 1867; it was paid as a debt claim to the estate of Bradford in November following; the \$5,000 with interest was expended for its restoration; understood Mr. Bradford died in October, 1867; there was a policy of J. B. Houston for \$10,000; the premiums paid were \$1,529.46, and that amount was paid for its surrender; the subject of THE PRESIDENT'S SLARY

was referred to a committee on June 7, 1865; a report was made in November, 1867, recommending that the safary of the President be fixed at \$2,000, to commence on February 1, 1865; he had seen paid during that time at the rate of \$12,000, which was charged to Suspense account; he received bonuses from 1865 to 1867 to the amount of \$37,471 60, and further bonuses, making altogether, \$6,620 92 to 1870, over and above his safary; these were charged to dividend account; it should have been charged to dividend account; it should have been charged to dividend account; it should have been charged to dividend account; it was evidently done to enable him to defrand his creditors; that is the only inference that can be drawn; he had a son as cashier, one as medical examiner, one a cierk and a son-in-iaw as agent; the sen who died received a bonus of \$5,750 en March 9; his safary was \$3,000, and it was continued after his death until February and

and \$600 was also given; the medical examiner received a bonus in February, 1869, of \$4,256 45 and in January, 1870, \$1,400. These BONDSES were charged to divisiond account instead of expense account, and thus policy-holders were deceived; there have been maiappropriations of money; the payment to the sou was one; the money paid for restored policies and the benuses were maiappropriations; there is an item of \$6,000 paid to Benjamin F. Manierre in 1861, he being Commissioner of Police, stated for legal services; \$4,000 paid to William A. Bailey, at Washington, to be relieved from taxation; there was \$2,250 paid to Mr. Hyde, of the Equitable Insurance Company; understood that it was used in Albany; some of this money was charged to taxes; there are different sums paid to Mr. Manierre, to the amount of \$6,000, which it was believed was

ENDE FOR LEGISLATION

at Albany; this was, in 1868 and 1869; several militons of deliars are, boaned by the company yearly; the cash is deported temporarily in banks when received; they must have a large amount always on deposit; the books show that loans have been made to trustees of the company; in June, 1864, Seymour A. Hasted received from Mr. Winston \$3,000; it was returned in July with interest; there is nothing to show that any security was given; it was charged United States scork, and credited as received from United States scork, and credited as received from United States scork, and credited as received from United States score; was given; it was that the transaction was concealed from the Piolance Committee's knowledge; from June 18 to, September 12 Mr. Winston, by an arrange,

ment made with Governer Seymour, acve 10.6 d.
S. C. North and John H. Seymour \$18,497. re
which there is no record on the books; it we paid by warrant of the State Comptroller; he see
rity was taken for this except the personal security of Colonel North and Mr. Seymour; the money was
loaned in his individual capacity, not as President
of the company; the Finance Committee knew nothing of this transaction; it was returned as eash os
hand from week to week by the cashier. The witmess stated that since the examination he had
made these statements publicly in Eoston and
Albany, at a public meeting called by the policyholders.

The committee here adjuncted.

holders.

The committee here adjourned and returned to Albany in the afternoon, where the investigations

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Figh Day's Proceedings-Moral and Financial Condition of the Districts-Interesting Letter from the the Venerable and Rev. Samuel Dunn, of the British Conference-Miscellaneous. The Conference resumed its sessions yesterday.

lev. F. P. Tower then offered a resolution in regard to providing district parsonages for the Presiding Elders and asked for a committee of ten. five preachers and five laymen, for each district, with full power to act.

The characters of the supernumerary and the superannuated preachers were passed and their relations continued.

NEWARK CONFERENCE DICTATING TO THE NEW YORK PREACHERS.

A resolution adopted by the Newark Conference

at its late session was read, as follows, and referred to a committee of three, consisting of Revs. Curry, Woodruff and J. Parker :-

Woodruff and J. Parker:—
Whereas those unofficial gatherings known as preachers' meetings are held in most large cities; and whereas the discussion of controverted subjects has become common in some of these incetings; and whereas such discussions often find their way into the public prints in fragmentary or even distorted form, to the great injury, as we believe, of the Church and the cause of God; and whereas the Newark Conference is largely represented in the New York preachers' meeting; therefore Resolved. That we respectfully but carnestly suggest to the members of said meeting either its discontinuance or at least such a limitation of its exercises as will exclude all public discussions on controverted theological subjects.

EPISCOPAL SUPPORT DISTRIBUTED. The Presiding Elders, the committee on the distribution of the apportionment of the Episcopal Fund among the several districts, reported as fol-

To the New York District
To the Long Island South District
To the Long Island North District.
To the Bridgeport District.
To the New Haven District.

Total amount apportioned to N. Y. East Conference \$3,400 The Committee on District Parsonages was appointed as follows:--Rev. F. P. Tower, T. H. Brush and W. H. Russell.

"SAMMY" DUNN'S EPISTLE. An Interesting letter from Rev. Samuel Dunn. D. D., of the British Wesleyan Conference, was read. Dr. Dunn was for a few years a member of the East Conference. He has just completed his seventyfifth year, and has during the past year preached 300 sermons gratuitously at St. Just, and since he left there in September last he preached twenty-

for ministerial support was \$50,000. All the preactors were pronounced biameless in character.

Dr. Scudder reported for the Bridgeport district not very great financial or spiritual progress, though they had some large and useful revivals in the district, and there is a slight increase in their minancial collections over last year. Two new churches and a lew new parsonages are under way, but he did not like the way in which the goods do not their financial interests. They were churches and a lew new parsonages are under way, but he did not like the way in which the people do up their financial interests. They were continually talking to him about the number and extent of their collections, but they don't pay up very promptly. He wished they would think more about evangelistic enterprises, and he believed their financial affairs would be in much better condition if they did. He had promised to preach to some of them on the significant letters, C. O. D., for he found that their religious interests are managed in the same loose way as their finances. The preachers in this district, too, were pronounced blameless in character.

A resolution was adopted providing for the publication of brief memoirs of the deceased wives of ministers of the Conference in the annual minutes, and Revs. C. B. Ford, W. Lawrence and A. S. Hunt were appointed the Committee on Memoir for Mrs. Haynes, of Brooklyn, who died in the kianson place church parsonage since the session of Conference commenced. Carried.

commenced. Carried.

Another member presented a resolution prehibiting licentiates and unoxiained ministers from celebrating marriages; but, as it seemed likely to provoke discussion at the time of adjournment, the
Conference laid it on the table and soon thereafter

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the New Board of Educa-

Congressman Roosevelt's Extra Pay. The newly appointed Commissioners of Common Schools assembled yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment, with Mr. Albon P. Mann in the chair. The meeting room was crowded to excess by teachers, ex-commissioners and politicians of sil grades, and all evidently fully engrossed with the importance of the occasion. All the Commissioners were present, and a more generally shrewd and intelligent looking body of men it would be very difficult to convene. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of Mr. Commissioner Klamroth moved to proceed to the election of President. This was carried, and the vote taken resulted as follows:—William H. Neilson, 16; James Cushing, Jr., 4; Jacob D. Vermilye, 1. The election was made manimous, whereupon Mr. Neilson, after having been conducted to the chair by Messrs. Seligman and Dowd, made a brief and very appropriate address, ionnied on his previous and practical knowledge of the school system of New York, advising that slip of litical partisanship should be ignored; that the local boards should be made an nonor to the city, and not, as they have been, a reprouch to the schools, and advising that a committee be empowered to examine and report in what way the expenses could be reduced. The address was well received and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

Some discussion then arose in regard to the adoption of rules of the Board, which was finally decided by the adoption of the rules as they stood prior to 1889. Mr. J. Crosby Brown then moved that a committee of one from each school district be appointed to prepare and submit a list of names of trustees in the various wards. Mr. Halstead moved to amend so that the committee should consist of nine merabers from the Board at large. This amendment was carried, and the new Fresident subsequently appointed the following gentlemen to select the names of trustees:—Commissioners Welmore, Farr, Klamroth, Halstead, Beardsley, Lewis, West, Kelly and Erows.

A communication was presented from Mr. R. B. Rossevett, offering his configuration was presented from Mr. R. B., Rossevett, offering his configuration was presented from Mr. R. B., Mr. James Cushino, Jr., offered a resolution providing that the interest may be devoted annually to the purchase of a premium for the best scholar in the public schools.

Mr. James Cushino, Jr., offered a resolution providing that the election of Clerk be made a special order for the next meeting. This was lost by a vote of s.to. 13. This result seemed to cause much wednesdess. the vote taken resulted as follows:--William H. Neilson, 16; James Cushing, Jr., 4; Jacob D. Ver-